CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1831. [NO. 747.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MISS BINGHAM

CONTINUES her School in a large and convenient room at Mrs. Mumford's, corner of Gillespie and Rowan streets. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in families of the first respectability in the School. The next Quarter commences the 1st of October, 1831.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1831. 46-6t.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Fall Term will commence on the first Monday in October next. Anxious to render the Institution useful to children and youth of any age, the subscriber has engaged an experienced teacher as an assistant, and, after the first of October, will be prepared to receive ten or fifteen more Pupils.

E. TRIPP.

September 20. 46-2w.

AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by H. B. Sedberry to the Subscribers, we will sell at Public Auction, on Friday, the 30th inst., at Willkings's Auction Store, foot of Haymount, Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

One Horse and Cart,
One good milch Cow,
Blacksmith's Tools, Ploughs, &c.

ALSO,

Will be hired negro boy Bob and negro woman Ellen,

the Dwelling House in which Mr. Sedberry now lives.

JOHN WADDILL, Jr., } *Trustees.*
JAS. G. COOK, }

WILLKINGS & Co., *Auct'rs.*

September 21. 46-2w.

To Journeymen Tailors.

The Subscriber wishes to employ a first rate JOURNEYMAN TAILOR, and is willing to give liberal wages to such a one.—Application may be made to him at his residence, 16 miles west of Pittsborough, Chatham County.

ALEX'R MURCHISON.

Chatham County, Sept. 3, 1831. 66-4w.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber would sell all or any part of that tract or parcel of LAND lying on Little Rockfish, known formerly as the property of Finley Chisholm, dec'd supposed to contain about 1100 acres, is well covered with Oak and Pine, and would be valuable to persons owning saw mills in the neighborhood.

All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises by cutting, hauling, or burning the timber.

For information as to the property or terms of sale, apply to Mr. J. Carmon, Fayetteville, or to me near Clarkesbraw, S. C.

ALEX. McQUEEN.

September 21. 46-3m.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which with his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

$60 REWARD.

LOST, a Russia calf-skin *POCKET BOOK*, indented with lines drawn from corner to corner, crossing each other, with kid-skin separators in the centre, and a tape string sewed to the latch or strap, marked "*D. W. Williams*," I believe, written on the inside. The said Pocket Book contained five hundred and forty or fifty Dollars, one bill of fifty Dollars, one of *Forsyth* printed on the face of the bill, besides several other marks not recollected, and four hundred Dollars in ten Dollar bills, payable at the Fayetteville Branch of the U. S. Bank; the balance were mostly five dollar U. S. Bank bills, and three or four Writs of Venire facies, returnable to Moore Superior Court. Also, one gold patent lever *WATCH*, with a steel Chain and Key. A reward of Fifty Dollars is offered for the Money, and Ten Dollars for the Watch, and half of the above reward is offered for the apprehension and delivery of the thief at Carthage, so that he may be brought to justice. The above reward will be given to the thief, if he return the goods and cash, and no questions asked, and secrets kept.

JAS. McBRYDE.

September 12, 1831. 46-4w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to move to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, after the 20th of August, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He will have the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

Refer to Messrs. Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, W. Whitehead.

July 25. 38tf.

CHEESE.

45 Boxes of Superior *CHEESE*, just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK,
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 17. 45-4t.

Saddles and Bridles, Trunks and Harness.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING moved back to his Old Stand on Person street, continues to receive additional supplies of articles in his line from the North. Is prepared to accommodate his customers with *any* and *every* article *in his line* that they may want, at the customary prices.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, August 30, 1831. 43-tf.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., by those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as under present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

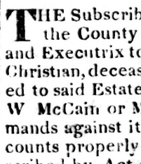
CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR

CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment, eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831. 43tf

REMOVAL.



W. L. HAWLEY has removed his Leather and Shoe Store to Person street, two doors below the Market, where he has on hand a general assortment of

Leather, Boots and Shoes,

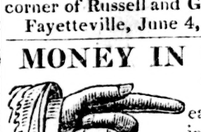
Which will be sold low for cash.

N. B.—The Manufacturing business carried on as usual.

Fayetteville, August 30. 43tf

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,



Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified at July Term of the County Court of Montgomery, as Executor and Executrix to the last Will and Testament of John Christian, deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to G. W. McCain or Mary Christian, and those having demands against it are requested to present their accounts properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery

GEO. W. McCAIN, *Executor,*
MARY CHRISTIAN, *Executrix*

September 2, 1831. 44-4w.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

MONEY IN REQUISITION.

The Subscriber most earnestly requests all persons indebted to him by bond and open account, to call and settle the same, as my situation does not admit of further indulgence.

HENRY L. JONES.

Fayetteville, August 16, 1831. 41tf.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE.

THE Lectures in this Institution will commence as usual on the last Monday in October. The Faculty are *not authorized* to permit a Student to board out of College, except on the *written* request of the Parent or Guardian—a condition that will not be dispensed with in any case No more is to be paid for board, including lodging, washing, fuel, candles, attendance, &c., than $120, of which one half is to be paid when the Student enters College, and the other half at the expiration of half the Term.—Expenses as follows: For Board $120—Matriculation Fee $5, Fees to the Professors in the Junior Course 70 dols.; in the Senior Course 60 dolls.—These Fees are to be paid in advance.

The Law Lectures will be continued to the end of the Term, and the necessary expenses of the Student, including Board, &c. Fee to the Professor, and Matriculation Fee, will be 145 dols. The Grammar School opens October 1st. Board for ten months $100, and Tuition Fee 20 dolls.

A. EMPIE, President.

July 22. 38mtO.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, Esek Arnold, Justice of the Peace, in and for said County, Alexander Black, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he held a certain Judgment against William Wilkinson, in favor of the Administrators of John McPherson, deceased, for the sum of Seventy-four Dollars and three Cents principal, and six Dollars and thirteen interest. Said judgment was confessed before Thomas Davis, Esq., 20th of May, 1830, and execution stayed by the said Thomas Davis, Esq., 22d of May, 1830; which said Judgment is lost or mislaid. I hereby forewarn all persons from purchasing or trading for said Judgment.

ALEX'R BLACK.

Sworn and subscribed before me, }
this 8th day of September, 1831. }

45-3w. ESEK ARNOLD, *J. P.*

NOTICE.—Those persons who are indebted to me are requested to call on or before the 10th of October next, and settle their Notes and Accounts, or they will find them in the hands of an Officer for collection.

K. T. MORGAN.
At Mrs. Barge's Hotel.

September 6, 1831. 44tf.

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed their *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods Establishment* to the House on the north side of Hay street, adjoining Mr. Latta's New Building, and two doors west of the Market Square, where they have recently received a *variety of new and desirable*

Goods,

And will continue to receive additional supplies by each arrival from New York and Philadelphia, all of which will be sold for cash, on the most reasonable terms.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

On hand, a good assortment of COTTON YARNS, direct from the Petersburg Factory.

Also, DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING, which will be sold low.

N., McK & Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1831. 45tf.

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the Old Stand of

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. ‖40tf.‖

From the Encyclopædia American.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

Was born in 1757, in the Island of Nevis. His father was a native of England, and his mother of the island. At the age of 16, he became a student of Columbia college, his mother having emigrated to New York. He had not been in that institution more than a year, before he gave a brilliant manifestation of the powers of his mind, in the discussion concerning the rights of the colonies. In support of these he published several essays, which were marked by such vigor and maturity of style, strength of argument, and wisdom, and compass of views, that Mr. Jay, at that time in the meridian of life, was supposed, at first to be the author. When it had become necessary to unsheath the sword, the ardent spirit of young Hamilton would no longer allow him to remain in academic retirement; and before the age of 19, he entered the American army with the rank of captain of artillery. In this capacity he soon attracted the attention of the commander-in-chief, who appointed him his aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. This occurred in 1777, when he was not more than twenty years of age. From this time he became the inseparable companion of Washington during the war, and was always consulted by him, and frequently by other eminent public functionaries, on the most important occasions. He acted as his first aid-de-camp at the battles of Brandywine, Germanton and Monmoth, and, at the siege of Yorktown, he led, at his own request, the detachment that carried one of the enemy's out-works, October 14th, 1781. In this affair he displayed the most brilliant valor. After the war, Colonel Hamilton, then about 24, commenced the study of the law, as he had at that time a wife and family depending upon him for support. He was soon admitted to the bar. In 1782, he was chosen a member of Congress from the state of New York, where he quickly acquired the greatest influence and distinction, and was always a member and sometimes a chairman of those committees which were deemed of vital interest to the nation. The reports which he prepared are remarkable for the correctness and power which characterize every effort of his pen. At the end of the session, he returned to the practice of his profession in the city of New York, and became eminent at the bar. In 1786, he was chosen a member of the legislature of this state, and was mainly instrumental in preventing a serious collision between Vermont and New York, in consequence of a dispute concerning territorial jurisdiction. He was elected a delegate of N. York to the convention which was to meet at Philadelphia, in order to form a constitution for the United States. As the doors of the convention were closed during its sittings, and its records have never been given to the world, it is not possible to state the precise part which he acted in that body. It is ascertained, however, that the country is at least as much indebted to him for the excellence of the constitution, as any other member of the illustrious assembly. Hamilton and Madison were the chief oracles and artificers. After the adoption of the constitution by the convention, he associated himself with Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay, for the purpose of disposing the public to receive it with favor. The essays which they wrote with that design, addressed to the people of New York, during the years 1787 and 1788, are well known under the name of the *Federalist*, and contributed powerfully to produce the effect for which they were composed. The large portion of them was written by Hamilton.

In 1788, he was a member of the State Convention of New York, which met to deliberate on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and it was chiefly in consequence of his efforts that it was accepted. On the organization of the Federal Government, 1789, he was appointed to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. This was a situation which required the exercise of all the great powers of his mind; for the public credit was, at that time, in the lowest state of depression; and, as no statistical account of the country had ever been attempted, its fiscal resources were wholly unknown. But before Hamilton retired from the post, which he did after filling it during somewhat more than five years, he had raised the public credit to a height altogether unprecedented in the history of the country, and by the admirable system of finance which he established had acquired the reputation of one of the greatest financiers of the age. His official reports to Congress are considered as masterpieces, and the principles which he advocated in them still continue to exercise in a great degree, the revenue department of the American Government. Whilst Secretary of the Treasury, he was, *ex-officio*, one of the cabinet counsellors of President Washington; and such was the confidence reposed by that great man in his integrity and ability, that he rarely ventured upon any executive act or movement without his concurrence. He was one of the principal advisers of the proclamation of neutrality issued by Washington in 1793, in consequence of an attempt made by the Minister of France to cause the United States to take part with his country in the war then waging between it and England.—This measure he defended in a series of essays, under the signature of *Pacificus*, which were successful in giving it popularity.

In 1795, Hamilton resigned his office, and retired to private life, in order to be better able to support a numerous family by the practice of his profession. In 1798, however, when an invasion was apprehended from the French, and the provisional army had been called into the field, his public services were again required. President Adams had offered the chief command of the provisional army to Washington, who consented to accept it on condition that Hamilton should be chosen second in command, with the title of inspector general. This was accordingly done; and, in a short time, he succeeded in bringing the organization and discipline of the army to a high degree of excellence. On the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded, of course, to chief command. The title of lieutenant general, however, to which he was then entitled, was, from some unexplained cause, never conferred on him. When the army was disbanded, after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and France, General Hamilton returned again to the bar, and continued to practise, with increased reputation and success until 1804.

In June of that year, he received a note from Colonel Burr,—between whom and himself a political had become a personal enmity,—in which he was required, in offensive language, to acknowledge or disavow certain expressions derogatory to the latter—The tone of the note was such as to cause him to do neither, and a challenge was the consequence. July 11, the parties met at Hoboken, and on the first fire Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, on the same spot where, a short time previously, his eldest son had been killed in a duel. He lingered until the afternoon of the following day, when he expired. The sensations which this occurrence produced throughout the United States had never been exceeded on this continent.—Men of all political parties felt that the nation was deprived of its greatest ornament. His transcendent abilities were universally acknowledged; every citizen was ready to express confidence in his spirit of honor and his capacity for public service. Of all the coadjutors and advisers of Washington, Hamilton was, doubtless, the one in whose judgment and sagacity he reposed the greatest confidence, whether in the military or civil career; and, of all the American statesmen, he displayed the most comprehensive understanding and the most varied ability, whether applied to subjects practical or speculative. A collection of his works was issued in New York, in three octavo volumes, some years after his death. His style is nervous, lucid and elevated; he excels in reasoning, founded on principles and historical experience. General Hamilton was regarded as the head of the federalists in the party divisions of the American Republic. He was accused of having preferred, in the convention that framed the federal constitution, a government more akin to the monarchical; he weakened the federal party by denouncing President Adams, whose administration he disapproved, and whose fitness for the office he questioned. But his general course, and confidential correspondence, show that he earnestly desired to preserve the constitution when it was adopted, and that his motives were patriotic in his proceedings towards Mr. Adams. Certain it is, that no man labored more faithfully, skillfully and efficiently, in organizing and putting into operation the federal government.

An Irish soldier, who came over with Gen. Moore, being asked if he met with much hospitality in Holland.—'O yes (replied he) too much; I was in the hospital almost all the time I was there.'

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

AN ORATION,

Delivered at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday, June 22, 1831, the day preceding the commencement at the University of North Carolina, according to the annual appointment of the two Literary Societies belonging to the University, by the Rev. William Mercer Green.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN:

In entering upon the duties which your partiality, I fear, rather than your sober discretion, has assigned me, permit me, at the same time that I thank you for this undeserved distinction, to bespeak at your hands that charitable judgment which is the usual attendant as well as the brightest ornament of enlightened minds. Let me hope, also, that you will sustain me in the assurance now given to this respected audience, that the distinguished honor of being your speaker on this occasion was not only unsought but even deprecated by me; and that too, neither from unwillingness to serve you, nor from that vain show of modesty which courts solicitation whilst it would seem to shun it; but from the hearty desire of having the due honor paid to your annual appointments, and from the unpretending consciousness of my insufficiency for the task.

But a few years have intervened since your speaker, like yourselves, was a tenant of these classic walls. The period of his acquaintance with the world has therefore been too brief to qualify him for the part of your sage adviser; his manner of life has been too much estranged from the din of political contention to furnish him with any of its spirit-stirring themes; and his attention too closely restricted to the sober contemplation of divine things, to enable him to entertain you, at this time, with either the flowers of fancy, the rich treasures of general science, the studied phrases of the dialectician, or the harmonious periods of showy rhetoric.

The subject selected for your consideration, though of somewhat serious aspect, is nevertheless replete with interest to the patriot and philanthropist no less than to the christian—*The influence of Revelation on the welfare of Nations.*

If in thus consulting your profit more than your momentary entertainment, I have chosen a theme which, on the first announcement, may appear better suited to the sacred desk than to the literary rostrum, let me find my excuse in the importance of the subject itself, in the spirit of the present age, and in the obligations of my holy calling. And let me hope also, that the time is happily gone by when such a subject, on an occasion like the present, would have met with the jeer and scoffing of not only the youth who are here in training, but also of their superiors in age, who honor with their presence the annual exercises of this Institution.

The position, then, which I shall seek to establish, is this—that the religion of the Bible is the highest ornament and the surest safeguard to national prosperity.

It is one of the infirmities of our nature to undervalue our blessings in exact proportion to the extent and continuance of their enjoyment. And this weakness (if it deserve no harsher name) extends not only to the sun and air, and other elements by which we are daily held in being, but even to the more marked providence of plenty, peace, liberty and religion—Accustomed, as we have been from our infancy, to a state of peace and security, and surrounded by every blessing that can render life desirable; instead of feeling oppressed by a sense of these daily mercies, we are prone to forget our dependence upon the hand of God, and to look upon all that we enjoy as our own underived and inalienable right. To cure us of this folly, to instruct us in the true secret of our national happiness, and to teach us a lesson of fervent gratitude to the Giver of all good, it will only be necessary to contrast the present condition of our beloved country with that of the most highly favored nations of either ancient or modern Paganism.

On taking up the map of the world, and casting our eyes over the many kindred and people that inhabit it, we cannot but rest with exultation on that happy spot which we are privileged to call our native home. But whilst indulging in this pardonable pride, and losing ourselves in fond anticipations of our future glory, it becomes us, as enlightened patriots who desire that our nation's prosperity may be as durable as it is pre-eminent, to inquire what it is that makes us to differ from other nations. Is it the extent of our borders? the salubrity of our climate? the magnitude of our rivers? the capaciousness of our harbors? or the fertility of our soil? Can we find in any or even all of these natural advantages, an adequate cause for the unrivalled blessings we enjoy? Can these sufficiently account for the excellency of our political institutions, our literary privileges, our freedom of speech, our equality of rights, and the acknowledged wholesomeness of our laws? No: other nations as well as this can boast a genial soil, a temperate sky, extensive domains, and every facility for successful commerce, yet are most of them far behind us in the enjoyment of those higher privileges which chiefly constitute a nation's happiness.—What then is the mighty secret of our prosperity?—It is, in the opinion of your speaker, because we are a God-fearing people; because we enjoy the pure light of revelation, and are blessed with the unspeakable privilege of serving God according to the dictates of enlightened reason, and the holy precepts of his written word. To become convinced of this, we will now proceed to examine the beneficial effects which the religion of the gospel has ever exerted on the welfare of nations.

To do justice to this inquiry, it will be necessary to take a brief survey of the state of society, both moral and civil, in the Heathen world, before the advent of the Son of God, that we may the better contrast it with the condition of those countries in the present day which are blessed with the light of revelation.—And in doing this, it will not be necessary to select those nations of ancient times which were ever of a barbarous and untameable character; neither will we confine our views to any one unfavorable era of the heathen world; but we will fearlessly take the republics of Greece and Rome even in their proudest days, as just samples of the utmost limit to which a people's happiness may be extended without the knowledge of God's revealed will.

It is usual with the young to kindle at the least mention of those far-famed republics, and to associate with their names all that is great in valor, or honorable in virtue; therefore the task of dispelling this pleasing illusion, and of pourtraying these people in their true moral colors, is an unpleasant one at all times, but especially on the present occasion, when your speaker stands before so many young and enthusiastic minds who have, as it were, just risen from the contemplation of their stubborn virtues and martial achievements. But however ardently the bosom of our youth may respond to such a theme, it is all important to them to know the utterly corrupt state of these people, even at the very time when their public virtues shone the brightest, their arms were most successful, & their literature most distinguished.

What was there, then, in the morality of ancient Paganism, to promote the individual happiness of man, or the general well-being of society? Their mythology was nothing but a compound of jarrings, thefts, robberies, rapes, incest, and drunkenness: their religious rites were stained with obscenity and blood; and their general code of morals (if any code they had) was a just counterpart to a worship so impure. Whilst some of their philosophers asserted

the being of a God, an equal number denied it, and others again believed in gods terrestrial, ærial, celestial and infernal. Whilst a few of their wisest men conjectured that this earth might be the work of some creating hand, a far greater number held that it was self made, that it existed from all eternity, or that it sprung from a fortuitous concourse of atoms. The consequence of these discordant sentiment were the grossest polytheism and idolatry. Both dead and living persons were deified. Temples were erected to all the passions, diseases, fears and evils to which the human family is liable. Enlightened Athens, in the zenith of her renown, was so filled with the statues of these imaginary deities, that it became a common saying, "*In Athens it is easier to find a god than a man*" Imperial Rome too, when mistress of the world in arms and arts, and letters, crowded into her capitol all the gods that were worshipped by the various nations tributary to her power. Such was the theology of these boasted republics. Nor were they less ignorant of all other things that constitute true happiness and the chief good of man. They knew not the true origin of evil; and although the more reflecting among them could not shut their eyes to the depraved condition of man, yet they could neither stay its course, nor divine its cause. Equally ignorant were they of any method ordained by Heaven, by which God and man could be reconciled and the pardon and blessedness of the one made consistent with the holiness and justice of the other. The light of nature was sufficient to show them their lost estate, but not the *great Restorer* provided for it. Of the *mercy* of God they could learn nothing from the book of Providence. Inexorable justice faced them wherever they turned, and made their whole system one of hopeless, anxious, solicitude. They knew nothing of the all-powerful help of divine grace in the performance of duty. They entertained but crude and imperfect ideas of the Providence of God, the immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, and of a future state of reward and punishment.—Whenever conjecture would push her adventurous wing into any of these unknown regions, instead of returning with the olive of light and peace, she could only report a land of "shadows, clouds, and darkness." Who can repress the starting tear on hearing one of their poets thus feelingly lament the uncertain doom of man beyond the grave?

"Alas the tender herb and flowery tribes,
Though crushed by winter's unrelenting hand,
Revive and rise when vernal zephyrs call;
But we, the brave, the mighty and the wise,
Bloom, flourish, fade and fall—and then succeeds
A long, long, silent, dark oblivious sleep;
A sleep which no propitious power dispels."

From this uncertainty concerning these great and fundamental truths, what could be expected but the most pernicious effects, both on principle and in practice. From ignorance of the ways of Providence, they were led to call in question the goodness and justice of God, whenever they saw the wicked prosperous and the righteous in trouble. Without the belief of a future state of retribution, there was nothing to check the mad career of human passion, to encourage the virtuous under misfortune, or to put a difference between good and evil; and the unavoidable consequence was an erroneous standard of morals among all classes. The blessedness of loving an enemy and forgiving an offending brother, was a stranger to their bosom. On the contrary, revenge was both commended and inculcated as a virtue.—(Witness the Carthagenian General, leading his infant son to the altar and binding down his soul under an oath of everlasting hatred to the Romans.) Pride, and the love of applause, the one the most hateful, and the other the most soul-destroying principle of our nature, were their chief incentives to virtue.—Self-murder was esteemed the highest proof of heroism. Theft was scarcely regarded as a crime, provided it were successfully concealed. Falsehood was allowed, whenever profit or convenience required it. Maimed infancy and decrepid old age were devoted to certain destruction. Traffic of human blood was unblushingly practised. To masters was given the power of life and death over their slaves. The wife and the child were placed at the mercy of the husband and the father. The poor and destitute were turned over to famine and the pitiless elements.—Profane swearing was inculcated by the precept and practice of their purest moralists. And libidinous and unnatural gratifications were sanctioned by example and by law Such were the vices to which even the wiser and better part of ancient heathenism was addicted; whilst to name the abominations practised among the less informed classes would wound the ear of indelicacy itself.

Nor were their religious rites less at war with the true interests and the refined feelings of the soul.—The sports and spectacles of their imaginary deities cost the human family a greater annual sacrifice of life than would now be required for the necessary self-defence of the whole christian world. The altars of Diana were honoured with the lacerated flesh, and oftentimes the murdered bodies of children.—The festivals of Bacchus were celebrated with drunken excesses, and disgusting gestures of lewdness, fury and madness. The Lupercalia of Pan were observed with the most impure and indecent rites. The priestesses of their temples were the very worst of their sex Every offering laid upon the shrine of Venus was at the expense of decency, chastity and nature itself. And as to their "hidden mysteries," the highest boast of their religion, we dare not unveil their accursed abominations;—we can only say of them, in the language of inspiration, "It is a shame even to speak of those things which were done of them in secret"

I feel aware my respected hearers, that this recital must grate upon your ears. Pardon me then, if, in my anxiety to do justice to my subject, I have, for a moment, permitted myself to forget what is due to refined feeling. And let me hope that these unpleasant truths will not be without the effect of setting before you the extravagance and madness to which the human heart is prone when unblessed with the knowledge of God and his holy worship.

If from the principles and practises of private life we turn to the rulers and national councils of ancient Heathenism, we shall find that there was something radically corrupt in all their political institutions, as well as in their notions of moral virtue. Their laws not being founded on the true principles of government, were generally ill defined and conflicting, and therefore but little respected. No bond of union and mutual dependence existed between the rulers and the ruled. The one aimed, with boundless ambition, at the establishment of despotic power, whilst the other were consigned to the tyranny of ignorance, vice and superstition. Although a love of freedom, and the display of heroic patriotism, occasionally shine forth as bright spots upon the darker pages of their history, yet among the great mass of both rulers and people, and especially in their contests with other nations, there was but little regard paid to the rights of either justice or humanity. Their distinguished men were themselves the chief sources of distraction, jealousy and commotion in the State.—Ingratitude towards their public benefactors distinguished the common people, and thus gave rise to the saying that "*Republics are ungrateful.*" Envy and hatred were sure to follow the possessor of extraordinary virtue. Dissension and civil broils at length subjected them to arbitrary rule; military despotism, borne on the shoulders of a riotous soldiery, usurped the seat of their short lived liberty; till at length, luxury and effeminacy brought on the closing scene of feebleness and decay.

After this hurried review of the moral and political condition of the Heathen world, even in its best estate, we are now prepared to ask, and to receive an answer to the question, "What has christianity done towards promoting the happiness of nations?" But before replying to this interesting inquiry, let us first rapidly glance at the doctrines and precepts of our holy religion, and consider how worthy they are of their divine Author, and how admirably adapted to meet the wants, and fulfil the high purposes of our being. We have seen the lamentable ignorance of even the most polished Heathen on the subject of morals, and the consequent ill effects of such spiritual darkness. Now on all these points, which to them were shrouded in obscurity, the gospel of Christ has shed the most abundant light. Over that chaos of corruption, disorder and thick darkness, it has poured the beams of eternal life, and thus put it into the power of the most ignorant disciple of the cross, nay even lisping childhood itself, to boast of clearer and juster views of the divine nature, than ever entered into the sublimest conceptions of a Socrates, a Seneca, or a Cicero. To those who doubted whether there were two gods or ten thousand, and who offered up at the foot of a lifeless statue the homage of the immortal mind, the gospel has revealed the *one true God*, as an eternal Spirit that is to be worshipped only in spirit and in truth, a being of infinite power, wisdom, holiness, truth, justice and goodness; the only Creator and Sovereign of the world; the present witness and the future Judge of all our actions. It also teaches us that we are fallen and guilty creatures, and places before our view *one* who is able to save us from our sins, to reconcile us to God, to restore us to holiness, and to fit us for an eternity of happiness beyond the grave. On the subject also of man's immortality, which was so doubtingly entertained by even the best and wisest of heathen philosophers, it opens up the awful scenes of a coming judgment, and sets before our hopes and fears the eternal bliss and the unending torments of a world to come.

But however admirably adapted the *doctrines* of Revelation may be to the fallen condition of mankind, its moral *precepts* will be found equally conducive to national and individual happiness. Unlike the ancient teachers of morality, who confined their instructions to a chosen few, and taught their disciples by means of abstruse reasoning, general declarations, and cold and inanimate precepts, the gospel of Christ comes home to the business and bosom of every man. It makes its demands upon every rank in society, and addresses itself with equal authority to the rich and the poor, the ignoble and the honourable. It pervades every thought and intent of the heart, strikes at the root of every selfish feeling, diffuses on all the most enlarged benevolence, and teaches us to refer our every thought and word and work to the will of God and the judgment of the last day.

"Pure Plato! how had thy chaste spirit hailed
A faith so fitted to thy moral sense!
What hadst thou felt, to see the fair romance
Of high imagination, the bright dream
Of thy pure fancy more than realized!
Oh, sweet enthusiast! thou hadst blessed a scheme
Fair, good and perfect. How had thy wrapt soul
Caught fire, and with a diviner flame!
For even thy fair *idea* ne'er conceived
Such plenitudes of love, such boundless bliss!"

[*To be concluded next week.*]

FOREIGN.

New York, September 16.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Total change in the French Ministry--Commencement of Hostilities between Belgium and Holland—Spread of the Cholera Morbus.

By the way of Boston, we have accounts from London of the 5th ultimo, and from Paris to the 3d. The first, and perhaps most important, item is the total change of the French ministry, produced by the vote of the Chamber of Deputies in choosing a President. On the second ballot, a majority of only *five votes* elected the Ministerial candidate; whereupon, the President of the Council, M. *Casimir Perrier*, immediately tendered his resignation, in which he was followed by the other ministers. The chief aim of M. Perrier's ministry, as to external politics, having been to preserve France from war, we may now with more probability anticipate that the cry of the younger portion of the French to take part for Poland, and to humble Austria for her conduct in Italy, may prevail. It does not seem to us clear who the successors of the late cabinet will be, though it will be seen by our extracts that Baron Mole is reported as the new President of the Council. The associates assigned to him are all of the moderate party. Such a ministry, after the fall of that of Perrier, cannot stand a month. The *mouvement* party, or extreme left, will, we apprehend, force its way into power.

On the side of Belgium, formal notice had, by order of the King, been given by the Dutch Commandant of the Citadel of Antwerp, that on the evening of the 4th August the armistice would cease.

The Prince of Orange had gone to Breda to take command of the army, and it was reported that hostilities had actually commenced near Ghent. It was rumored that the Dutch King had been encouraged to take this belligerent course, by assurances of support from the King of Prussia. This may be doubted.

From Poland, there is no positive news, as to the movements of the armies. The rumored victories of the Poles, which the previous arrival flattered us with, are, as we apprehended, groundless. Meantime, that scourge, even more fatal than the Russian hordes, in whose train it follows—the Cholera Morbus—was extending itself along the shores of the Baltic, and throughout Prussian Poland.

The Prussian Gazette, in an article dated "Frontiers of Poland, July 24," says that the Grand Russian army, 60,000 strong, with 70 pieces of cannon, had passed the Vistula at Niezawa; and that on the 19th, the Grand Duke Michael, at the head of the Imperial Guard, had crossed. On the 21st, a Te Deum was sung in the camp, with the firing of cannon, to celebrate the event. The Russian advanced guard, under the command of Prince Schachoffskoi and Gen. Witt, had met with no other obstacle in their march, and was near Warsaw. The Governor of Warsaw had given notice of the approach of the enemy, and every one capable of bearing arms had been enrolled at the town hall. The enthusiasm was great, and no fear was felt for the safety of the city. It was stated from Lithuania, that the Polish Gen. Dembiski had been made prisoner, with all his troops.

Recent accounts from Russia, by commercial letters, state that the Emperor Nicholas is attacked with a consumptive complaint, which is bringing him gradually to his grave. The Grand Duke Constantine, who will succeed his father, is not more than five years old, and great events cannot fail to take place on his accession to the throne.

The corvette Kensington arrived at Cowes on 7th August, in 17 days from this port.—The Portsmouth paper speaks of her as "a large American frigate, without a quarter deck;" and praises "the polite conduct of the officers of the ship to all who visit her."

New York, September 17.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM EUROPE.—By the Salem, accounts from Liverpool to the 10th and London to the 9th ult. are received. The decision of King Louis Philip on hearing of the advance of the Dutch troops against Belgium, and on receiving a letter from King Leopold claiming the assistance of France, was immediate. Convening his old ministry, a new one not having yet been appointed, it was resolved to march troops immediately for Belgium; and in consequence, a French army of from 40 to 50,000 under the command of Gen. Girard, had actually commenced its march. A like appeal from Leopold to the King of Great Britain would, it was supposed, induce the British government to send a fleet to the Scheldt, though there are no accounts in the papers before us of this having been done as yet The army of Holland is estimated at 120,000 men, that of Belgium does not exceed 40,000. Hence the necessity of calling in foreign aid. Moreover, France and England, as well as Prussia and Russia, were bound to protect the neutrality of Belgium: the latter two Powers probably would not have been in a hurry to do so. It seems incredible that the King of Holland should thus undertake single handed to wage war against Leopold, guarantied as he is in the possession of his throne: and hence the opinion that Prussia supports Holland in her pretensions. Diplomatic assurances to the contrary were, however, prodigally making by the Prussian functionaries.

The sudden emergency of the Dutch and Belgian war will very possibly have the effect of preserving the ministry of M. Perrier. They had, at any rate, resumed their functions, and would hold their places till the answer of the Chamber of Deputies to the King's speech should by its tenor determine their subsequent course.

From Poland there is nothing more explicit nor any confirmation of the alleged illness of the Emperor of Russia. The *Cholera* at St. Petersburgh was assuming a more mitigated form.

BELGIUM.—*Brussels, Aug.* 4.—Thursday evening, 6 o'clock. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in this city and throughout the country Every preparation is making to repel the invasion of the king of Holland, to whose rage and madness this unexpected aggression is attributed. It is now stated that he will be expelled from that country very soon; for the barbarous manner in which his troops have begun the war is regarded as deserving retaliation, and the Belgians threaten, in return for the fire and inundation caused by his soldiers, to enter Holland and devastate it, unless he be expelled.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout this city; all are enthusiastic in favor of the King and against the Dutch, whom they call cowards, and assassins. The cry is, "On, forward—on." The proclamation of the King has made a deep impression.

WARSAW, July 25.—The Russians push their advanced posts from Niessawa to the vicinity of Koun. The Landstrum is continually engaged with them; great enthusiasm is every where displayed.

The Russians were yesterday 20 miles from Warsaw.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Aug. 8.

Cotton.—The demand for Cotton has not been nearly so brisk last week as the previous, though we make no alteration in the quotations. The imports are 9349 bags. The sales amounts to 11,800 bags, consisting of 2840 Boweds at 5 *a* 6¼d, chiefly 5 1-8 *a* 5¾ for middling to fair

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, September 18.

The storm of war, which was gathering over Europe, seems to have been dispersed as rapidly as it rose. According to the news by the Canada, bringing London dates of the 15th, the King of Holland had consented to withdraw his troops from Belgium—an event which was officially announced by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, on the 11th; and that, in consequence, the French troops would forthwith return within their borders. This little burst of war may, therefore, really conduce to establish peace more permanently.

The conduct of the Belgian troops when in face of the enemy appears to have been most pusillanimous. They fled on two several occasions, it is said without firing a shot—manifestly, without re-loading if they did fire.—But for the presence of the French troops in Brussels, there can be little reason to doubt that the Prince of Orange would have entered that city as a conqueror. Leopold behaved manfully; and, in leaving Louvain, narrowly escaped being made prisoner by a regiment of Dutch cuirassiers.

From the indications of the French papers, and of the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, we are disposed to think M. Casimir Perrier will maintain his ground, and remain minister.

Of Poland, we have nothing more decisive. The enemy was slowly, but we fear surely and fatally gathering round her capital; and there will be no human arm stretched to aid its heroic defenders.

In England, all appears tranquil. The Reform Bill is going at a somewhat accelerated pace through the House.

The promptness and unity of purpose with which Great Britain and France acted in the affairs of Belgium will not, it may be anticipated, be without effect on other questions, and especially that of Poland, in which they have a common feeling. Any interposition to save Warsaw, may indeed be too late; but we yet cling to the hope that Poland will again, through their mediation, be reinstated as a nation.

It would seem certain, from the nature of the accounts by this ship, that Prussia did not urge on the King of Holland; and that for aught that appears, the Powers mediating in the affairs of Belgium have observed good faith to and with each other.

General Sebastiani, Minister at War, and General Lamarque, had a hostile but bloodless meeting.

The Belgic papers describe the mode of warfare adopted by the Dutch to be barbarous in the extreme, and their presence and progress hitherto have been marked by whole villages sacked and fired, farm houses pillaged, and property, liberty and life, every where outraged. Never (says a private letter) did hordes of banditti commit such horrors as the Dutch troops. All the villages on the right bank of the Scheldt are in flames; the fleet continues to fire balls and bombs.—The Prince of Orange, had assumed the chief command, and, in the face of these atrocities, published a manifesto to the country people, assuring them that he meant to protect their property, his father's only object being to secure a separation upon fair terms.

From the Morning Herald, of Aug. 15.

We have received Belgian papers and private letters to the date of yesterday. They bring the intelligence of fresh advantages obtained by the Dutch over the Belgians, and under circumstances which go to compromise forever Belgian honor. Even the King's personal safety seems to have been endangered. But for the French army, whose presence these brave patriots so loudly protested against some days ago, the enemy would have been now in possession of their capital.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10.—The rout of the army of General Daine has been confirmed by various persons who have arrived from Leige and its neighborhood. It is now admitted to have been most complete, and that even without firing a shot. It was a race from one place to another, as it is described A great panic pervades the late braggarts of the Belgian army, and all are anxious to know not only if the French troops be arrived but also if the English fleet has entered the Scheldt to protect them. Their cry is, that the horses of Daine's corps having been frightened by the firing of the guns, turned upon the infantry; and routed all before them.

It is, however, rather dangerous to believe all the reports current respecting this affair: for as there are now three parties at work, each magnifies or discolors what the others affirm. They are the Dutch, the French, and the Belgian parties.

The greatest praise is due to King Leopold for his coolness and presence of mind. By his remaining and concentrating his little army of 18,000 men at Louvain, he has saved the honour of Belgium. He has not run away.

Brussels, Aug. 12.—This city was in a most dreadful state of agitation this morning. The Dutch having advanced within eight miles of Brussels, the drums at an early hour beat to arms, and the inhabitants were flying in every direction. It appears that this morning, about two o'clock, the Dutch formed themselves in line for battle, and at four o'clock attacked the Belgic army near Louvain. The Dutch opened upon them in three columns, and commenced firing in every direction; the Belgians *instantly took to flight*, and the greatest disorder reigned amongst them; they threw away their arms and caps and tried to outdo each other in running; by six o'clock the field of battle was clear, and the Dutch masters of the whole of Belgium; the greater part of the Belgic army threw themselves into Louvain. I do not believe there has been many either killed or wounded. Their conduct is disgraceful, yet one is almost inclined to pity them; they have but few officers, and those they have were the first to fly. Had they not been in the habit of bragging most intolerably, and setting the whole of Europe at defiance, they would doubtless have received assistance; but they spurned the Dutch and browbeat every other nation. I think the peace of Europe more likely to be preserved now than it would have been had the Belgians been victorious.

His majesty left Louvain by the Brussels gate (all the others being guarded by the Dutch), about 11 o'clock, with a small detachment of Lancers, and crossed the country to Malines. Within five minutes of his Majesty's leaving the high road near this city a regiment of Dutch Cuirassiers took possession of the Chausee; the King could hardly have been out of sight.

The Belgians have to thank the French for the safety of Brussels. The Dutch could have entered it when they pleased.

POLAND.—The Prussian State Gazette, down to the 7th instant, states that an action took place on the 23d last, in which a Russian force, on its march from Pultusk to join Gen. Paskewitsch, was intercepted and defeated by the Polish General Mulhberg.

The Warsaw Courier states that the Russians are marching along the left bank of the Vistula; that the crisis approaches; and that in order to encourage the people to extraordinary exertions by their example, the Diet were to assemble on the ramparts to work upon the fortifications.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. August 15.

At last Tuesday's market there was a lively demand for the better qualities of Wheat at full prices, and less disposition to offer the inferior descriptions. Oats were in good request, and several large lots disposed of at a decline of 1d. per bushel. For free Flour, which was likewise free of sale, an advance of 6d. per bushel was realized. Since that day the arrivals of foreign Wheat and Flour have been tolerably large, but of British and Irish very moderate. In consequence of the continuance of fine weather, the demand for Wheat from our local millers and dealers has been on the most limited scale; there has however, been some firmness with speculators, who have purchased several large parcels of Wheat, Oats, and partially sour Flour for shipment to London where prices rule higher than in this market, and where the idea prevails that the present crop of Wheat will turn out deficient in quantity. We have not heard of any transactions in bonded Wheat. A few thousand brls. of Flour have changed hands at 20s. to 21s. for sour; and 21s: to 25s. for sweet. The only alteration we note in the prices, is a decline of 1s. per brl on bonded Flour from the quotations of this day week.

Flour, American sour, per brl. 30s. a 31s.; ditto sweet, 31s. a 34s.

Cotton.—The Cotton market was dull last week, and the prices of lower descriptions of American and Brazil have declined 1-8d. per lb. To total sales amount only to 8,200 bags.

City Bank Robbery.—We learn that an individual yesterday presented at the office of S. & M. Allen, of this city, a portion of their identical money stolen from their trunk which was deposited in the vault of the City Bank at the time of the great robbery of that institution about the 20th of March last. Mr. Allen immediately recognized the money, and had the man arrested and taken to the Police, where he was searched, and afterwards committed to Bridewell.—There was found about his person, and in the house, about $8,000. We understand he is a brother in law of Smith, who is now in the State Prison for robbing the bank, and came to this country in company with him from England, about three years since. There is reason to hope that the whole amount not yet recovered, (about $63,000 including the above) may yet be found. This man kept a gilder's shop at No. 114 William street, under the name of Parkinson. His sister Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Murray, were on the disclosure of these facts immediately arrested.—*Jour. of Com.*

The Banditti.—We understand counts have been received by the from Southampton, that the Court ed, and twenty-one slaves have been ed; of these, nine have been recom reprieve and transportation; three of 14 or 15 years of age, and all of ced to join the band of murderers the twelve have been already e others remain for execution. The force has been disbanded, with the of a small force of about seventeen assist in guarding the jail, and will in service until all the executions place.

Thirty or forty slaves have been tried amined in Nansemond, but only one sentenced to death. It is said, that present at a meeting of the blacks black preacher (from Isle o' Wight had asked such as were willing to join up their hands—this fellow was one of those who held up their hands.

We understand that eight or nine tions have taken place in the county And in Prince George, a black preacher by trade a blacksmith, has also been to death.

"GENERAL NAT."—We are requested state that there were no circumstances nected with the case of the negro man ly committed to Baltimore jail, indicative suspicion that he had any concern in the ampton affair. On the contrary, it was ple case of commitment under a charge horse-stealing; and the alleged culprit removed, in regular course, to the District Columbia, where the crime was committed take his trial.—*Balt. Pat.*

Summary Justice.—Summary justice executed yesterday morning, by the on four of the *ringleaders*, engaged Conspiracy, the frightful disclosures ing which, now agitate the public mind guilt of these monsters in human shape tablished beyond a doubt. A deep conviction settled in every bosom—that the measure indispensible to the safety of the country called for their execution. If ever necessity required a prompt and vigorous in making public examples, this necessity *exists* in our country.—*Wilmington*

The Secretary of War has left this City Michigan, shortly to return with his family

The Secretary of the Navy has returned this City, bringing his family with him.

The Secretary of State is at present in York, but expected soon to return.—Mr. Eaton, late Secretary of War, with family, left the City on Monday, for his dence in Tennessee.—*Nat. Int.*

GEORGETOWN, D. C. Sept.

A gratifying spectacle was exhibited citizens yesterday. This was no less than passage of the waters of the river Potomac through the Canal into Rock Creek. Hundreds, if not thousands, flocked to witness and all testified by their countenances, as by their voices, the joy, that was felt at successful completion of this part of the work, which we anticipate is to bring and prosperity to our long languishing

The packet boats were towed down first lock, between Congress and streets, and the Charles Fenton Mercur passed through the locks into the Creek midst the cheers of the multitude.—

ALBANY, Sept.

Belgian Emigration.—Count Leon ther with the Countess Leon, and other persons, Secretaries, &c. attached suite, arrived in this city on Thursday in the steamboat North America, from York, and took lodgings at Bradstreet's sion House, where they will remain for a week, previous to their departure for west. It is the intention of the Count to chase a tract of land near Pittsburgh, which he and his dependants will locate ter he has purchased a tract, about two sand persons from Belgium, will leave homes and come to this country to settle the Count's estate. The Count is said worth about five millions of dollars, and arrival may be hailed as most interesting the prosperity of our western land, which benefit to a great degree from his enterprise

We are told that the Count is one of who was opposed to the separation of Belgium from Holland, and that, since, he has been most strenuous opponent of the reception of foreign Prince as Sovereign of that country He is a republican in his opinions, and we satisfied he will make a good plain citizen, as such we bid him "God speed."

GOVENOR METCALF has convened the Legislature of Kentucky to meet on Monday the 7th of November, for the purpose of the election of a Senator of the United States

The hurricane which has swept the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico with such disastrous effects, commenced at Barbadoes at A. M. on the morning of the 11th; it reached St. Domingo and Cuba on the 13th, and New Orleans on the 16th and 17th.

A young Irishman (placed by his friends the Veterinary College) being in company with some of his colleagues, was asked, a broken winded horse were brought to for cure, what he would advise? After considering for a moment "By the powers," he, "I should advise the owner to sell it as soon as possible."

An affectation of knowledge is always worse than an acknowledgment of actual ignorance. A person lately called on a friend to comment of a letter which he had received, containing matter by no means complimentary. "Do know *who* has addressed this letter to you," said his friend. "No," was the answer, "Then it was anonymous, I suppose." replied the insulted party, with the most perturbable gravity, "*very anonymous indeed*, I assure you."

...re was a large white Frost in Salisbury ...e 15th instant. We are however happy ...te it did no damage. This may appear ...me as a very strange occurrence; but it ...less strange than true—it was seen by ...and felt by a few. Seeing is believing, ...eling is the naked truth, as the Irishman ...—*Salisbury Journal.*

...were shown a few days since a bunch ...ld Grapes taken from a vine which ...en transplanted into a garden in this ...and there cultivated. It is astonishing ...an improvement is thereby effected in ...e and quality of the Grapes.—*Ral. Reg.*

...tage of Newspapers.—Mr. Johnson, of ...cky, gave notice, during the last ses... of Congress, we believe, that he would ...duce a bill for the reduction of the post... newspapers. We do not remember to ...heard any thing more of it. We hope, ...ver, that he will yet introduce it, and ...t will succeed. We are not apprised of ...ended provisions, but think the change ...advantageous, to the great body of the ...e, would be that which would permit eve... to receive one weekly paper and no ...free of any postage whatever. A large ...rtion, perhaps a majority, of the news... readers of this country, take but one ..., and that a weekly one, which contains ...mary of passing events. A poor man ...r well afford to take more. The taking ...fifty or seventy five cents postage, would, ...ubt not, induce many to take a paper ...o not now; and these are the very per... of all others, whom it is the interest of a ...lican government, to have as well inform... possible. The rich, who often take half ...en papers, are well able to pay the post... but the poor constitute a large proportion ... population of our country, and every ...y should be afforded them of gaining ...ledge.—We do not suppose that the ...ue would be materially affected by such ...vision: and the benefits we are satisfied ...l be great.—*Messenger.*

...Hunter's Poem, delivered lately be... the Federal Adelphi of Rhode Island, was ...y creditable to his talents. The subject ...he destruction of Canova's statue of ...ington, by the late fire at Raleigh, N.C. ...description of the conflagration, and his ...on to topics connected with the charac... Washington, and especially his referen... the scenery and history of our own State, ...highly patriotic and poetical; and, we ...not, have added to the already extensive ...ation of our distinguished townsman.

R. I. Republican.

...ful Discoveries!—It has been discover... by mixing lard with butter, sand with ..., water with milk, and brickbats with ..., that they will GO MUCH FARTHER.

Savannah Geo.

...AGNIFICENT SCHEME.

...) Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

...GINIA DISM'L SWAMP LOTTERY, ...17, to be drawn at Richmond, on Friday, 30th ...tember, 1831. 66 Number Lottery, 10 drawn ...s.

CAPITAL PRIZES.

1 Prize	of	20,000 DOLLARS,
1	of	10,000 DOLLARS,
1	of	5,000 DOLLARS,
1	of	3,000 DOLLARS,
10	of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10	of	500 DOLLARS,
10	of	100 DOLLARS,
10	of	80 DOLLARS,
10	of	50 DOLLARS,
10	of	40 DOLLARS,

...ides a number of 30's, 20's and 10's.
...Tickets $10, *Shares in proportion.*
...application, by letter or otherwise, should be made.

...RGINIA WELLSBURG LOTTERY, ...ra No. 2, to be drawn at Wheeling on the 1st ...ober. 60 Number Lottery, 9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

2 Prizes	of	5,792 DOLLARS,
10	of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10	of	500 DOLLARS,
2	of	200 DOLLARS,
31	of	100 DOLLARS,

...ny of 40's, 30's, 20's, 15's, &c. &c.
...ets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.

...the benefit of the Petersburg Mechanic Asso... Extra No. 3, to be drawn at Norfolk, on Mon... 3d of October. 60 Number Lottery, 9 drawn ...s.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	10,000 DOLLARS,
1	of	3,000 DOLLARS,
1	of	2,000 DOLLARS,
1	of	1,686 DOLLARS,
10	of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10	of	400 DOLLARS,
10	of	200 DOLLARS,
10	of	100 DOLLARS,

...Sides a number of less denominations.
...Tickets $4. *Shares in proportion,*
...ale at the Lottery and Exchange Office of

B. W. HEWSON,

Petersburg, Virginia.

...kets by the package or single ticket for sale. ...ers enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail, ...eet with prompt attention, and the Drawings ...ded agreeable to direction.
Address to

B. W. HEWSON,

...tember 1831. Petersburg, Va.

...uction and Commission MERCHANTS,

...AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

...E subscribers inform their friends and the pub... ...g, that for the present, they have taken the se... Stores in the large three story brick house foot ...mount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where ...offer their services in the line of their business, ...have large and convenient Ware Houses, and ...all prepared to receive Cotton and other pro... ...which will be forwarded or sold as directed. ...and Merchandise received and forwarded with ...ness to orders.

...They have on hand a good supply of ...OCRIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.
47-tf.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1831.

ELECTION RETURN.

Wilkes.—Col. John Martin, S; Eli Petty, and W. C. Emmit, C.

This completes the list of the Members of the next Legislature.

The reader will find late and highly important Foreign intelligence on the preceding page.

Friday next is the day fixed for the meeting of the great Anti-Tariff Convention in Philadelphia—great in numbers and names of Delegates, and in the object to be effected. We suppose that not less than two thousand Delegates have been appointed; and should the half of them make their appearance, they would make a body so unwieldy as in all likelihood to fail of effecting any thing useful. We presume, however, that not more than three or four hundred will be present.

The following are the sentiments of one of the most respectable papers in New York, or any where else. They are those of genuine patriotism, and will be cherished by the South, as long as a spark of fellow feeling shall exist between us. Let the slaves of the South read, and see the folly of looking to the North for aid in any diabolical plans they may form.

From the New York American.

We detest slavery—we have striven and ever shall strive, against its extension in these United States: but, where it exists, and without any fault of those who are cursed with it, we would go to the utmost length to sustain the rights and safety of those whom circumstances have placed in the relation of masters. Such too is, we are sure, the feeling of all sound thinking men in the free states; and upon the slightest intimation that they are required, arms, money, men, will be poured forth in profusion for the defence of our southern brethren.

Let them not doubt this. Would to God the infatuated beings who have thus broken out in mad revolt, that must issue in such bloody retribution upon themselves, could be made equally sensible, that in such a cause, the whole white population of the Union is banded against them.

The Governor of Virginia has offered the liberal reward of $500 for the apprehension of the celebrated *Nat Turner*. The following description is appended to his Excellency's Proclamation:—"NAT is between 30 and 35 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, weighs between 150 and 160 lbs. rather bright complexion, but not a mulatto, broad shoulders, large flat nose, large eyes, broad flat feet, rather knock-kneed, walks brisk and active, hair on the top of the head very thin, no beard, except on the upper lip, and the tip of the chin, a scar on one of his temples, also one on the back of his neck, a large knot on one of the bones of his right arm, near the wrist, produced by a blow."

An effort is making to raise a company for constructing a Rail Road from Lynchburg, Virginia, to Knoxville, Tennessee. A committee appointed by the Abingdon Rail Road Convention, have reported, after a careful examination of the subject, that it is not only practicable to construct such a road between the points mentioned, but that the stockholders will derive a handsome profit on the sum expended on the work. The expense of constructing a rail road with double tracks, is estimated at $14,000 per mile; the cost of the road, therefore, between Lynchburg and Knoxville, will amount to $4,508,000.

The Custom House Bond.—The case which arose lately in Charleston, of which our readers have heretofore been advised, which was to test the constitutionality of the Tariff Laws, has been tried, and resulted in a judgment for the United States, without effecting the object of the defendants, so far even as to have the constitutionality of those acts discussed. The defendants were members of the Charleston Bar, who imported the goods, and gave the bond, expressly with a view to contest the payment.

At the trial Mr. Petigru aided the District Attorney, Mr. Gilchrist, for the Plaintiffs.—Mr. McDuffie assisted Mr. Holmes, (one of the Defendants,) in the defence. The following are the principal features of the case, which, it should be premised, was tried before Judge Lee, U. S. District Judge.

On the call of the case, R. B. Gilchrist, Esq. District Attorney, moved for judgment, and contended that under the Act of Congress of 1799, the Defendant not having made affidavit that there was *an error in the calculation of the duties*, nor given previous notice to the Collector, he was not entitled to make any defence, but the Plaintiffs had a right to judgment upon the return of the writ. J. G. Holmes Esq. for the Defendants, submitted a motion that the Defendants "have permission to plead," and contended that the Act of 1799, could not bear the construction contended for, being intended to effect nothing more than to deprive the Defendants of a right to *impart*, and continue, and not to deprive him of a right to defend the action, when he was not in default—That the Acts of Congress required a suit at Law to be brought, and *ex vi termini*, the Defendants were entitled to defend the suit: That a suit was otherwise a mere mockery, a contradiction in terms. The Court could not presume this to be the intention of the Act, and even if the intention were clear, it was not only a direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, but infringed every principle of jurisprudence.

On the next day, Judge Lee overruled the Plaintiff's motion for judgment, and granted leave to the defendants to plead. The defendants then filed a plea of *non est factum*, and the Jury was charged with the issue. The execution of the Bonds was proved by proof of the hand writing of the obligors, and of the subscribing witness, and the plaintiffs closed. The defendants then called Jas. R. Pringle, Esq. the Collector, as a witness. The question proposed to him, viz: "whether the Bonds now in suit had not been exacted in payment of duties on imports, imposed by the Tariff of 1828?" was objected to, and the remainder of the day was consumed in argument as to the right of the defendants to propose this question. Mr. Petigru contended, that under the plea of *non est factum*, the defendants were confined to evidence which impeached the *execution* of the bond; and that to entitle them to introduce evidence impeaching the validity of the bond on other grounds, it was necessary that they should have pleaded specially. After argument on both sides, this ground was sustained by the Court, and the defendants were consequently confined to testimony affecting the mere matter of the signing and execution of the bond.

The Jury at length retired—and on returning into Court, consented to find that the Bond was Mr. Holmes's Act and Deed, with the exception of one Juryman, who desired it to be recorded, as part of the Verdict, that the Bond was given under an unconstitutional Law.—This was disallowed by the Court—when the Jury again retired—and after a short time, brought in a Verdict to this effect—*that no other question being submitted to them but the question whether the Bond was the Deed of the Defendants, they find that it is the Deed of the Defendants.* Such has been the end of this interesting and exciting case.

We have read Mr. Eaton's long Address, and find it to abound in invective, sometimes coarse, in inferences, generally founded on assumed premises, and arguments, intended to throw all the odium of the recent disgraceful circumstances, off the shoulders of the President and his immediate friends, on those of Mr. Calhoun, and his friends. There are but few facts, not already known, and certainly no matters of such importance as to change our determination in regard to its publication.—We had hoped that some of our exchange papers would have furnished us with a brief abstract of its contents, which we have been prevented from making ourself by indisposition.

In the following extract, we think Mr. Branch does not figure so well as could have been hoped:—

In relation to Mr Branch, I have something even better than Mr Ingham's note-book, to prove what actually were his feelings towards the President at and about the very time when this pretended indignity of Colonel Johnson was offered. It is a letter addressed by Mr Branch to the President, in his own hand-writing, on the 29th of January, 1830, and which on the same day was enclosed to me, in the hope that a reconciliation might take place between us. Agreeably to Mr Ingham's note-book, it was "on Wednesday, the 27th day of January, 1830," that this alleged "indignity and outrage" was offered. Of course this letter was written but two days after, and on the identical day when Mr Branch, feeling himself deeply afflicted at the communication made to him by Colonel Johnson, called, as he states, to see the President; and when, as he says, "the President's feelings were too much enlisted to weigh any reasons which might be offered." And were Mr Branch's feelings too much enlisted to "weigh any reasons?" Was he, as we are told was the case with all three of the gentlemen, indignant at the outrage? Let the letter speak for itself, and show how deeply, and how like an insulted and wounded man he could write at this instant of excitement, when honor and feeling, through the instrumentality of Col. Johnson, had been rudely trodden under foot:

"*Navy Department, January* 29, 1830.

"*Dear Sir*—I have received your note of yesterday's date, and do most cheerfully accept your friendly mediation: more, however, from a desire to give you an additional evidence of the friendly feelings which have actuated my bosom towards yourself, than from a consciousness of having given to Major Eaton just cause for the withdrawal of his friendship. As a further manifestation of the frankness which I trust will ever characterize my conduct, I agree to meet him this day at two o'clock, in the presence of Major Barry, at Mr Van Buren's, and in his presence also.

"Yours, truly, JOHN BRANCH.

"To the President of the United States.

This letter, written directly after the indignity complained of was offered, bears no impress of insulted feeling; on the contrary, it breathes a spirit of kindness and friendship towards the President, whom he recognizes as a "mediator," seeking with almost parental solicitude, to heal the division amongst the members of the Cabinet, and anxious for the restoration of harmony. Surely in writing that letter, which he concludes by signing himself, "yours truly," he could not have supposed that the President had just offered him an indignity; or if so, it only proves how great a hypocrite he is. At that time, we did not speak. As much parade as he makes of his friendly feelings entertained towards me, he was the very reverse of all that the name of friend conveys; and knowing it as I did, I would not permit him to seem to be what he was not. I had refused to return his salutations, and declined all intercourse, except when we met at the President's. I never complained of Mr Branch, as he asserts in his letter to the public. It was he who complained, if at all complaint were made. His letter to the President thanks him for his offer to act as a mediator in our difference, speaks of his good feelings towards me, and willingness to meet me at two o'clock on that day. I have no doubt it was his professions of friendship and kindness towards me, made to the President, which induced him to become Mr. Branch's mediator in this business.—On receiving the letter, he enclosed it to me, and expressed a wish that good feelings could be restored between us. An interview took place, at the room of the Attorney General, at which Major Barry and Mr. Berrien were present.

It was here that Mr Branch, in the presence of these gentlemen, expressed friendship for me, and in the strongest terms declared, that he did not entertain an unkind feeling towards me, and wished he had a glass in his bosom, through which his every thought could be read. He spoke of the non-intercourse between our families, and said, he had not the slightest objection to a free association; but that he could not control his. I promptly answered, that I did not desire his or any other family to visit mine, except with their own free consent; and that it was my desire our families should, in that respect, pursue such course as they thought fit and proper. We shook hands and parted as friends.

The following are from among the concluding paragraphs of the Appeal. It follows his mention of having challenged Mr. Berrien:—

"A second call was made, which resulted in a refusal on the part of Mr Berrien, to grant the satisfaction which had been asked. He has proved that, with malice and hatred in his heart, he could wear the garb of a friend. Pretending to have claims to honor and character, he could become the traducer of a woman, seek the ruin of a family which had never harmed him, and shrink from responsibility. It must be ever so! Base men are not brave. A guilty conscience is a bad panoply on the field of honorable combat. The conscious wrong-doer anticipates the worst, and calculates to suffer, from a knowledge that he deserves it. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr Berrien's conscience did not permit him to trust himself with one, whom, so wantonly and so pertinaciously, he had wronged and sought to injure. These two men (Ingham and Berrien) will stand together in after-time, and with honorable men, monuments of duplicity, ingratitude, and baseness—traitors to their friend, and destroyers of themselves—a memorable illustration of the melancholy truth, that "*a man may smile, and smile, and be a villain.*"

For Mr Branch, I feel but pity and contempt. He has been the dupe of his own littleness of mind, and the victim of his more wily associates. Though he has entered into their feelings, and aided them in their designs,—has asserted *untruths*, and offered injurious imputations, I cannot find in my heart to entertain a feeling of revenge towards so humble an accomplice."

Mr. Berrien has given notice in the National Intelligencer, that he will correct the misrepresentations contained in the appeal.

From the New York American.

In justice to ourselves, we feel called upon to notice a statement made in an advertisement put forth in many papers, by the Courier and Enquirer. It is this:—

"This being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only."

These allegations are unfounded. This paper collects news on Sunday, whenever news is at hand, and *always* furnishes it as early to its readers as any other—and very frequently, as upon this occasion, anticipates its day of publication, in order that its country subscribers may thereby be the sooner informed of whatever may interest them.

To the boasts of the Courier and Enquirer, we have nothing to say: they must pass for what they are worth. But when to advance its interests, it seeks, by unfounded statements, to depreciate the efforts of others, the truth should be made known.

The Courier des Etats Unis states that an English gentleman was attacked and nearly beaten to death by the populace of Genava, on account of his resemblance to Charles X! The gentleman, unconscious of the unenviable 'cut of his phiz,' was quietly walking the streets of Geneva, thinking perhaps of Rousseau, perchance about John Calvin, when a Swiss of the disbanded Royal Guard awakened him from his reverie by saluting him, *en militaire*, with "Good day, Sire!" Some passengers caught the sound, and the representative of fallen royalty was, forthwith, mobbed. The authorities of the city were obliged to order a detachment of gens d'armes to protect the pseudo-monarch to his hotel. How are the mighty fallen! A few months ago, it would have been a proud distinction, to be thought to resemble poor Charles X.

If political journalists generally would endeavor to inculcate a more fair and manly intercourse of reason in the discussion of political questions, instead of dragging the names of editors or publishers of newspapers into their columns, it would be better for the reputation and influence of the press, and better for the well being of the public generally. It appears to us that all unnecessary personal allusions among the conductors of newspapers, spring either from imbecility of mind, or vulgarity of character—imbecility of mind, because personal allusions are made in the absence of reason and the deficiency of intellect, and as a substitute for such absence and deficiency—vulgarity of character, because honorable and well bred men abstain from the employment of such unmanly weapons.

Pa. Inquirer.

MARRIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. J. Witherspoon, Mr. GEORGE M. JOHNSON to Miss ELIZA M. BOND.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday last, THOMAS JAMES, second son of Mr Edmund Blake, aged 13 years.

On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., in the 8th year of his age, CHARLES WESLEY, son of Mr. Wm. Lumsden of this town.

His short liv'd course was quickly run,
The goal is gained, the prize is won;
In Heaven arriv'd, an Angel there,
Escaped the storm of sin and fear;
His glory shall the sun out shine,
With all the radiant host combine,
To sing his Saviour's dying love,
Who call'd him to the joys above.—*Comm'catd.*

Near St. Paul's, Robeson county, on Wednesday last, Mr. DUNCAN McNAIR, a very respectable citizen, and member of the Presbyterian Church.

Also, in the same neighbourhood, on the 19th, Mr. ARCHIBALD McDOUGALD, also a very respectable citizen.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst. at the age of 73, JOHN P. CALHORDA, Esq., a native of the City of Oporto in Portugal; and for more than 40 years an inhabitant of that town.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., in the 17th year of her age, much lamented by her family, and regretted by her friends, Mrs. REBECCA D. QUINCE, the amiable consort of Richard Quince, Esquire.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 9 to 10, Corn 75, Wool 20 *a* 22½ Cotton 7 to 7½, Salt 65 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 *a* 9, Coffee 14 *a* 15, Molasses 30 *a* 32, Flaxseed 90, Wheat 75.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Sept. 21, Brig James J. McKay, from Philadelphia. Schr. Senator, from New York. The New York and the Franklin are in below from New York. The Brig Fisher also from Philadelphia.

Notice! Cavalry!

Those persons who have consented to join the "*Troop*," and those who may feel disposed to do so, either in Town or County, are requested to meet at the Planter's Hotel on Saturday evening, the 1st of October, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing the same.

September 27.

Just Received

BY BOATS ELIZA AND LADY OF THE LAKE,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
20 bags green Coffee,
15 bbls loaf Sugar,
10 bbls Copperas,
50 kegs cut Nails,
5 casks Rice,
5 bags Pepper,
5 bags Spice,
20 boxes bar Soap,

For sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.
Ashe Buildings.
September 27. 47tf.

NEW

Watches & Jewelry,

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

Fine Cutlery, Military Goods,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c. &c.

J. CAMPBELL has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public, that he has just opened and commenced business in his line, at the old stand on Hay street, a few rods west of the Market Square, where he hopes again to receive patronage. He is now receiving and offers for sale, a handsome assortment of *GOODS* in the line, which were selected with great care, and purchased at the lowest prices, consequently will be sold on as good terms as can be afforded any where.

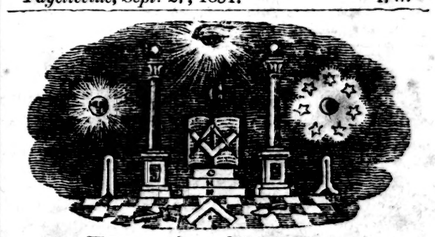
The Stock at present, consists in part, of

Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold, jeweled, patent lever and vertical Watches,
Silver patent lever, highly finished, plain English and common Watches, of various descriptions,
Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold and plated Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Diamond, Topaz, Pearl, Jet set and common Breast Pins and Finger Rings,
Ladies' fine gold cable, and plain Neck Chains, Ear Rings & Drops, Medelions and Lockets; Gilt, Coral, Jet & common Necklaces, Bracelets, Buckles, &c.
A large assortment of silver Tea and Table Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Ladles, Butter Knives, salt and mustard Spoons,
Silver mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks, Spoons, Snuffers and Pans,
A handsome assortment of brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, Lamps, fine Knives and Forks, in sets of 52 pieces, steel Snuffers, Tea Trays and Bells,
50 pair silver Spectacles, silver ever-pointed Pencils, very low; all silver, steel topped and tailor's Thimbles, Hemming's genuine Needles, Roger's fine silver steel Razors, pen Knives and Scissors, patent Pen-Makers, best razor Strops, walking Canes, a great variety of Pocket Books, Wallets and Purses, snuff and fancy glass Boxes, silver, steel, gilt and silk Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Safety Chains, gold, silver and pearl bosom and sleeve Buttons, pocket Combs, cloth, hair and tooth Brushes, steel Tweezers, Key Rings, Match Lights, plated and ivory Whistles and Rattles,
Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments and Thermometers.
Otto of Roses, Balm of Columbia, Bear's, Macassar and Antique Oils, Cologne and Lavender Water, fancy and vestimental Soaps, indelible Ink, Tooth Powder, Essences, &c.
MILITARY Buttons, Lace, Cord, and Stars, Epaulletts, Swords, Sashes, Belts and belt Plates,
Guns, Pistols, silver, gilt & morocco mounted Dirks, shot Pouches and powder Flasks, percussion Caps, gun Worms, &c
MUSICAL Boxes, (selected tunes) Flutes and Violins, Drums, Fifes, and Violin Strings,
A new collection of Flute, Violin and Piano Music, Screws, &c.

WITH VARIOUS OTHER ARTICLES.

☞All Orders for work in the line thankfully received and the strictest attention paid to Clock and Watch repairing.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1831. 47tf.



Phœnix Chapter.

A REGULAR MEETING of this Chapter will be holden at the Chapter Room on Saturday next, 1st October, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Companions are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

JNO. CARNEY, *Secretary.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, A. L. 5831, A. D 1831

A Sawyer Wanted.

To a person well qualified to take charge of a Saw Mill, liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office.

September 27. 47tf.

Stolen,

FROM the Subscriber, on Friday night the 2d of Sept., 1831, the following Notes, Judgments, and Constable's Receipts, with others too tedious to mention. One note on Arrington Britt, for $26 55, with a credit for 3 00. One ditto on Alex'r Morrison for 18 27½. One ditto on John Keys for 1 68¾. One ditto on Isaac Deaton for 1 00. One ditto on Daniel McKenzie sen. for 3 67. One ditto on William Shuffield for 1 30. One ditto on Neill Morrison for 3 22½. One ditto on Jesse Colyer for 4 50, with a credit of 2 00. One ditto on Nancy Britt for 5 21¼. One ditto on Wm Morgan for 8 80. One ditto on Joshua Keys for 9 42¾. One ditto on Matthew W. Deaton for 4 65. One ditto on Angus Chisholm for 47½ cents. One ditto on John Wallice for 1 47½. The above notes were all made payable to the subscriber on the 1st Jan'y 1831. One note on John McNeill, due 18th Feb'y 1830, for 19 70. One ditto on George Adam, due 1st July 1830, for 1 85. One ditto on Jethro Denson, due 1st Jan'y 1831, for 5 17. One ditto on Joshua Cochran, due 1st June 1830, for 4 94. One ditto on ditto, due same time, for 6 33. One ditto on John Macon, due Jan'y 1830, for 4 00. One ditto on Arch'd McNeill, due 18th Feb'y 1830, for 9 10, with a credit of 6 45 All made payable to the subscriber. One note on Wm Danjely, due 11th June 1831, for 50 00. One on Burrel Deaton, due sometime in 1828, payable to Wm Morgan, for 2 00. One on Wm Deaton, due 1st June 1831, payable to A. Munroe, for 3 00. One on Leonard Kennedy, due 15th Aug. 1831, payable to John McNeill, for 2 00. One on Ryland R. Miller, due in 1828, payable to Edmund Holland, for 8 00. One on John Kennedy, due in 1828, payable to Edmund Holland, for 10 95. One on Wm Williamson, due in 1828, payable to Edmund Holland, for 1 40. One on Wm Brewer, due in 1829, payable to Edmund Holland, and endorsed by him to Wm Cochran, for 1 45. One on A. Munroe, due 1st Jan'y 1832, payable to Alex. McLeod, for 4 75. One on John Thomas, due sometime in May 1831, payable to A. Munroe, for 10 75. One on Thomas M. D. Reid, payable to John Tyson, due in Feb'y 1831, for 6 00. One on Wm Hancock, payable to John McNeill, due in May 1831, for 45 00, with a credit of 25 or 26 00. One on Randolph A. McDonald, payable to John McNeill, due in June, for 9 95. One on Nathan Lay Jr. payable to Daniel McDonald, due in 1830, for 1 50, with credit of 1 00. One on John McDonald, payable to Geo. W. Cochran, due Sept'r 1830, for 8 00. One on A. B. Cochran; payable to Thomas Fleming, in Charleston, due sometime in July 1830, for 71 00. One on A. B. Cochran, payable to G. D Havland, due sometime in August 1830, for between 50 00 and 75 00. One judgment on Daniel McIver for 6 10, with interest since the 1st Jan'y 1830. One ditto on ditto, for 62 cents. One ditto on Joseph Fevre for 11 30, with interest since the 1st Jan'y 1830. One ditto on Wm Brewer, for 4 63¾, with interest since the 1st Jan'y 1830. Two receipts on Dison Deaton of Montgomery county, one given Jan'y 1830, for the rise of 100 dollars, nearly all paid; the other given in Jan. 1831, for 65 dollars. Two on Randolph McDonald, given this summer, for the rise of 100 dollars each.

All persons are cautioned against trading for any of these papers. WM COCHRAN.

Moore County, Sept. 20, 1831. 47

POETRY.

THE GROWTH OF LOVE.

By Miss Jewsbury.

Give to the Garden rose her praise,
A queen among the flowers!
But culturing skill, and many days,
Of sunshine and of showers,
She claims alike of man and heaven;
And blooms not, if they are not given.

The patriarch monarch of the glade,
The oak—to him praise render!
But many a human life must fade,
And many a scene of splendour—
Cities themselves grow old with time,
Before he reach and pass his prime.

Then say, why in that wondrous thing,
The soul, such power should be,
In bloom, and joy, and strength to spring,
Sooner than flower or tree?
Why needs there not a length of years
To fashion all its hope and fears?

I know not—'tis enough I ween
For simple hearts to know,
That seven bright days of summer sheen
Can oft-times make Love grow—
That Love than roses quicker thrives,
Yet longer than the oak survives.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock

☞New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th. 1831 40-tf.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has established a *New Store* on Gillespie street, one door North of the United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of various descriptions, and where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business as usual.

The Subscriber requests such of his customers as are indebted to him, to come forward and make prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

61 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about

150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,

together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 16. 36tf.

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods.

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentos* and Schooner *New York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* Stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which was *selected by himself* for this market, from the *Latest Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is new and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES

August 3. 39tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 Stores, with large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings and a large two story frame Building, occupied as a Ware house, well calculated for storing cotton. Also, those two unfinished two story brick Stores, on Hay street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms, apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 28. 34tf.

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potters Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest.

The OBSERVER OFFICE having been recently furnished with a full supply of new and beautiful Plain and Ornamental Job Type, from the Foundries of Richard Ronaldson, of Philadelphia, and S. W. Kinsley & Co. of Albany, the Proprietor is prepared to execute all kinds of Job Printing in a style equal to any in the Southern Country.

August 16, 1831.

Morning Courier and New York Enquirer.

THE Morning Courier & New-York Enquirer is published by Jas. Watson Webb & Co. in the city of New-York, daily and semi-weekly, on fine paper of the largest size. In its Politics it is purely Democratic,—adhering to the principles and usages of the Republican Party and advocating the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency. Its columns are alike devoted to Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, Morals, Literature, and the Fine Arts. In Morals however, it does not act upon the creed of Fanatics or Bigots, but on the contrary, inculcates those principles of morality and religion only, which are founded upon peace and good-will to all mankind—the fruit of which is tolerance and brotherly affection instead of "persecution for opinion's sake." All Bigots, Fanatics, Opposers of Sunday Mails and Church-and-State-men, are opposed on principle, and their hypocrisy and machinations fearlessly exposed.

In consequence of the other Daily Papers in New-York, determining not to board vessels and receive their news on Sunday; the publishers of the Courier & Enquirer have lately invested nearly $4,000 in a *separate* "News Establishment," the support of which will add about $5,000 to the annual expenses. Vessels from Europe will be boarded at sea, long before they reach the harbor, and their news disseminated through the country with more than ordinary dispatch. In incurring this heavy increase of expenditure, the proprietors look for remuneration to all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Old World, and if they have properly estimated the popular feeling in relation to this matter, they will be efficiently sustained in the course they have adopted.

It does not become them to speak of the manner in which their Editorial Department is conducted.—It may be stated however, that Assistant Editors and Reporters are employed at liberal salaries; and if the Commercial, Political, Literary, Foreign and Domestic News, were not at least equal to any other Journal, it would scarcely have acquired in the short period of five years, a greater daily circulation than any other paper in America! Yet such is the fact, and at this moment the Courier & Enquirer circulates daily in the city of New-York more than one hundred per cent more papers than any of its cotemporaries.

Daily papers sent out the city, are not printed until 2 o'clock P. M., when all the News received by the morning Mails, or by Foreign arrivals, are inserted in a Second Edition—so that the Daily Subscribers in the country, liberally receive a Morning and Evening Paper combined; and this being the only paper collecting news on Sunday, it follows of course that the news by all foreign arrivals on that day, will be found in the columns of the Courier and Enquirer only.

A Price-Current and Review of the Market will be published weekly, and the Second Edition will always notice any change which may occur in the state of our market. Whatever appears in the Daily Paper, will of course, also be published in the Semi-Weekly.

Daily Paper ------ $10 per annum, } *Payable in*
Semi-Weekly Paper 4 per annum, } *advance.*

N. B. All Post-Masters who have no objections to act as our Agents, are requested to receive subscriptions and remit the money at the risk of the Publishers, at the time of ordering the paper.—It is expected that they will retain in their hands 10 per cent of the amount received, as a remuneration for their trouble.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 ~~Hhds.~~ common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel.
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington, N. C., February 14, 1831, at ninety days, favor J. S James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Wilmington, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, favor of and endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 36.

☞The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION *BUSINESS.*

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. ‖23‖

☞They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E. BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags. JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am making out an order for an additional supply, and can furnish any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 43tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house,	$1 50
For every story above one, -	50
For every one story brick house,	2 50
For every story above one, -	1 00

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, *Superintendent.*

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,

Warrants,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Superior Court Vendi. Expo.
County Court do do.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
Ca. Sa. Bonds,
Appearance Bonds.
Superior Court Subpœnas.

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 16, 1831.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery,
Crockery, China & Glass Ware,
Hats, Shoes & Castings,
Groceries, some choice Liquors,
Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence

HORTON & HUTTON.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

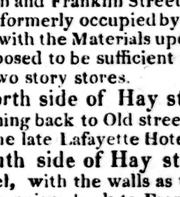
FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf



Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

"Ye were naked and we clothed you."

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

To Country Merchants and Planters.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steamboat Company having large and commodious Wharfs and Ware Houses in Campbellton, their Agent in Fayetteville will receive and forward Produce to Wilmington, and Goods from Wilmington for Country Merchants and others, free of Storage, Wharfage and Commissions, if shipped in the Company's boats.

All Goods and Produce landed on the Company's Wharf in Wilmington, and shipped on board the Company's boats, will be free of wharfage and storage. Produce stored in the Company's Warehouses and not shipped by their boats, will be charged two thirds rates.

JOHN CRUSOE, Fayetteville,
JEREMIAH LIPPITT, Wilmington,
Agents.

Fayetteville, 22 August, 1831. 42-2m.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and [illegible] sortment of

DRY GOODS

HARDWARE & GROCERIES

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, wholesale or retail.

August 8.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, [illegible] of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be found to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2d September, inst., two Negro men, *MIKE* and *DEAN*. Mike is a spare built age, copper coloured fellow, with small [illegible] had on a white cotton shirt and yellow cotton taloons, all new; and an old fur hat. He ed to be about 30 years of age, but says he

Dean is a low chunky fellow, with a upper lip, rather inclined to be flesh bowlegged, and black, had on a coarse and old worn out pantaloons, and an old ed woollen hat. They each took with blanket. They will no doubt aim for ty, North Carolina, where I bought them Aaron F. Moses, and the other from both of Wayne county. They are artful fellows, and will no doubt invent some story. I will give the above reward for prehension and confinement in any jail them again, or 25 dollars for either. tion in relation to either of them, will be received by the subscriber, or by Mr. Smith, of Fayetteville, N. C.

GEORGE

Macon, Bibb county, Geo., Sept. 4

Notice.

BY order of the Court of Pleas and Sessions of Cumberland County, September 1831, the Subscriber will proceed to sell at House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th next, *at* 12 *o'clock*; so much of the following **LANDS** as will pay the Taxes due thereon Town of Fayetteville, on the Tax List of ther with all incidental charges, viz:

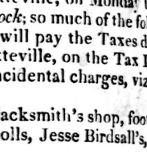
1 improved, Blacksmith's shop, foot Harris and two polls, Jesse Birdsall's, valued 20 dollars,
1 improved, Hillsborough street, Hance Cain's, valued at 300 dollars,
1 ditto do do Tanyard &c., G. Nelson's,
1 vacant do do
1 do Lower Fayetteville, do, and 3 polls valued at 2,500 dolls,
1 improved, Hay street, Jno. Rathbone's lued at 600 dollars,

The following are unlisted, and are subject to double Tax, viz:

1 improved, Winslow street, occupied by Roane, owner unknown, valued at
1 vacant, corner of Winslow street and alley, do do, valued at 100 dollars,
1 improved, joining the above, occupied by Mrs. Kelly, valued at 300,
1 do North street, joins Tillinghast and Willow, owner unknown, valued at 100 dollars,
1 ditto, Maiden Lane, formerly William A Cameron's, valued at 300 dollars,
1 ditto, near Mrs. Weeks's, Polly Black's lued at 200 dollars,
1 ditto, School Association, Jno. Murchison, valued at 200 dollars,
1 ditto, Hay street, W. M. Johnson's, valued at 500 dollars

G. DEMING,

September 12, 1831. 4[illegible]



EAGLE & PHOENIX HOTEL.

THIS new, commodious and splendid [illegible] ated on Broad street, in the midst of business and in the immediate vicinity of the great [illegible] the city, from the South, North, and East, is rapidly progressing toward completion, and will be for Rent.

The Building will be in complete readiness for occupation of a tenant, on or before the 1st of December next.

☞The Board will loan the lessee of the Establishment, the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to purchase of standing furniture.—For further particulars, apply (post paid) to A. CUMMING, Sec'ry & Tr. E. & P. H.

Augusta, Geo. July 21. 38 [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, or Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher.

IN which he intends exhibiting the [illegible] in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families and others who may avail themselves of this Work, likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Carpets that have received iron mould, grease, paint, &c. &c., and the method pursued in bleaching Woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will comprise every colour, with a description of the [illegible] Drugs made use of, and particular directions to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the [illegible] rities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect desired. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every attention will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on [illegible] neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half way house between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office